IN THE CLAIMS:

Please replace the claims with the claims provided in the listing below wherein status, amendments, additions and cancellations are indicated.

1.(Original) Method for the disintegration and tribochemical activation in particular of inorganic materials, characterized in that the starting materials are comminuted (disintegrated) to a particle size of less than 1 μm by the effect of impact pressure fronts that occur as compression shocks on profiles are moved transonically, with a pulse duration of 10 μs and a repetition rate of greater than 8 kHz.

2.(Original) Method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that during the disintegration of materials with a crystalline structure a conglomerate of activated mixed crystals is produced that has an increased capacity for crystal formation when water is added.

3.(Original) Method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the effective duration of said impact pressure fronts (4) lasts until the crystal lattice structure of said particles (30) has been destroyed.

4.(Previously Presented) Method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that said impact pressure fronts occur due to rotating shaped bodies (1) that have aerodynamically formed profiles and that are accelerated to the transonic speed range.

5.(Currently Amended) Method in accordance with claim 1[[,]], characterized in that said particles are subjected to impact pressure fronts (4) of shaped bodies (1) that are rotating in opposition to one another.

6.(Previously Presented) Method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the disintegration takes place under protective gas.

7-15. (Cancelled).

16. (New) Apparatus for disintegration and tribochemical activation of substance bodies on counter-rotating disks, said substance bodies being symmetrical, aerodynamic, rounded on a feed front, and having off flow surfaces which are straight and at an angle to one another.

17. (New) The apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said substance bodies are inorganic shaped bodies.

18. (New) The apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said substance bodies have a drag coefficient of 0.1.